

# Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Expenditures: Mexico pilot study

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# National Legislation

On June 6, 2012, The General Law on Climate Change was enacted

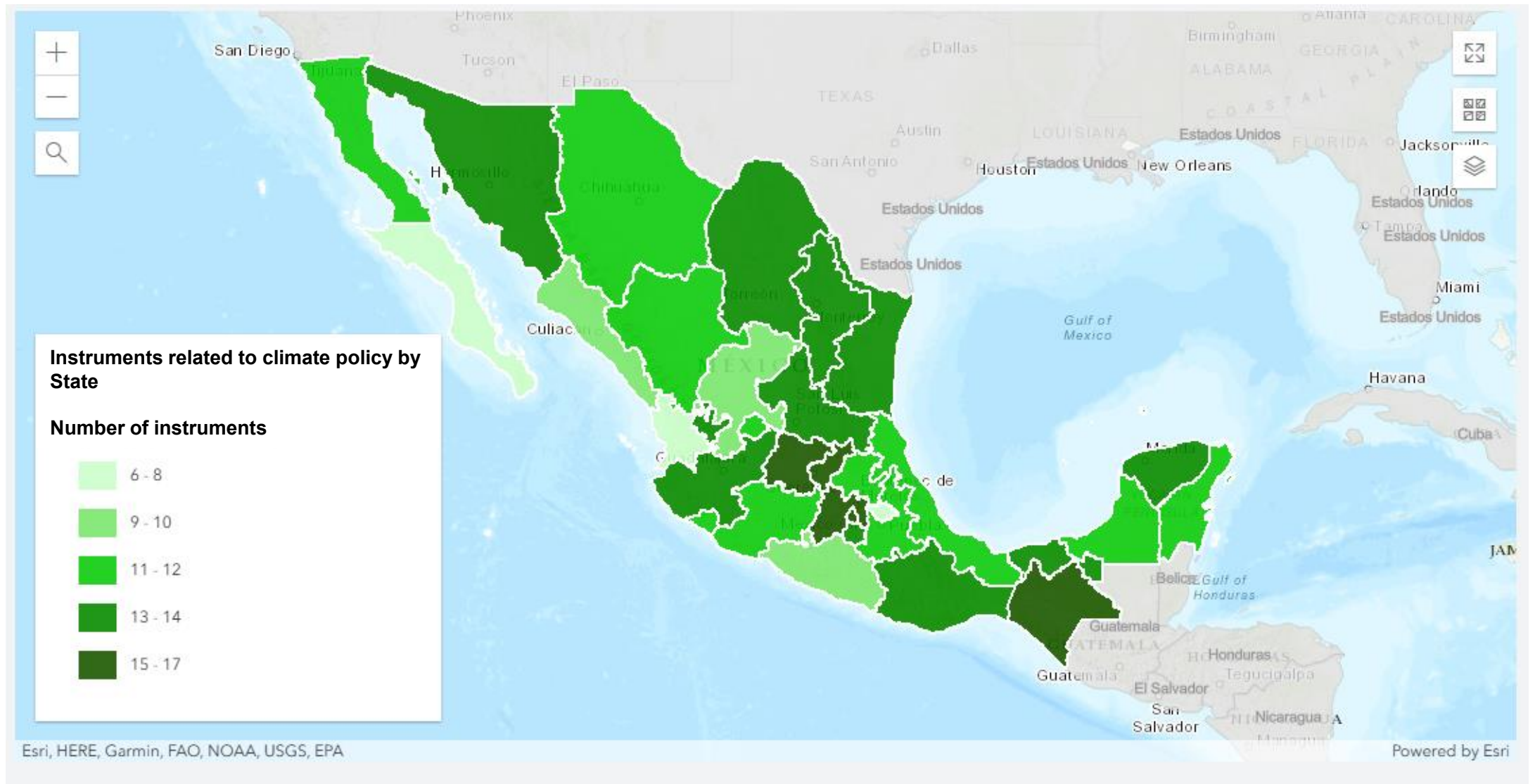
## This Law aims to:

- ✓ Guarantee the right to a healthy environment.
- ✓ **Regulate greenhouse gas** and compounds emissions.
- ✓ **Reduce the vulnerability** of the country's population and ecosystems to the adverse effects of climate change.
- ✓ **Promote** education, research, development and technology transfer, as well as innovation and dissemination on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

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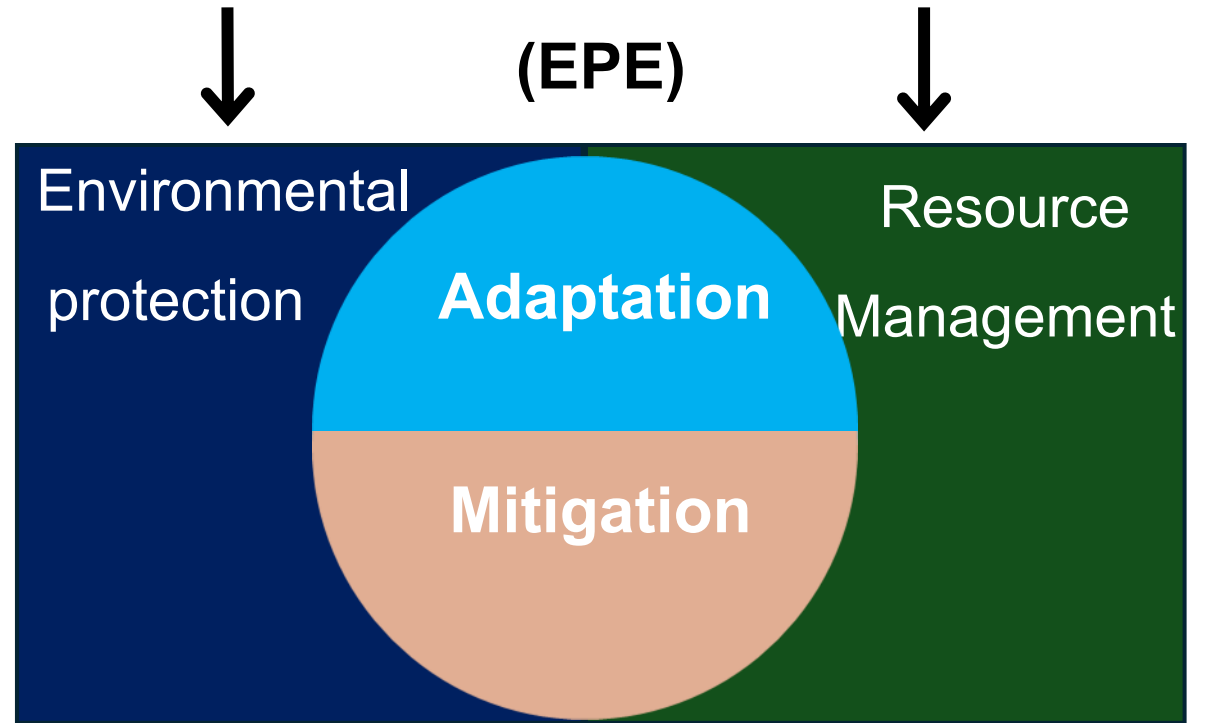
# In Mexico, 976 regulatory and planning instruments related to climate policy have been implemented at the subnational level (by State and municipality)



# Using the Classification of Environmental Activities as a basis for measuring expenditure related to climate change adaptation and mitigation

- Although climate change legislation exists and mitigation and adaptation actions are being implemented, there is no system in place to disseminate data on these efforts.
- Therefore, we are experimenting with the Classification of Environmental Activities to collect data at program item level.
- Recommendation 7 of DGI-3 on expenditure on mitigation (energy efficiency, low-carbon transport, etc.) and adaptation (floods, droughts, etc.) is considered.

## Environmental Protection Expenditure



Recommendation 7 of the Data Gaps Initiative - 3 for Mexico (DGI-3)

# Relationship between climate change and environmental activities

## Climate change

### Mitigation activities:

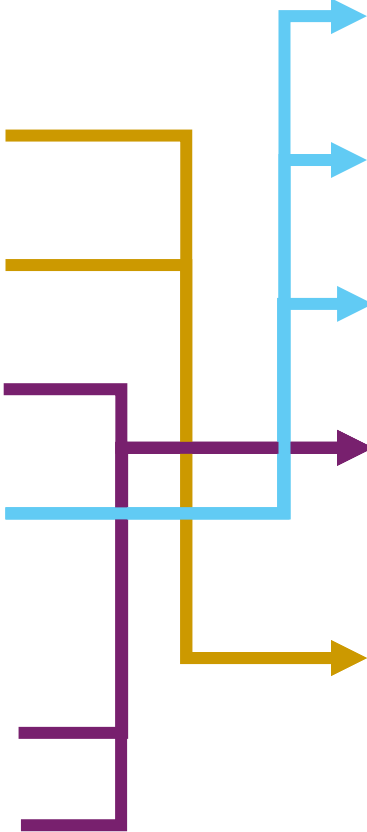
- 1. Renewable Energy Development
- 2. Energy efficiency improvements
- 5. Afforestation and reforestation
- 9. Others (Pollution, wastewater, waste)

### Adaptation activities due to:

- 12. Wildfires
- 17. Changes in ecosystems

## Environmental activities

- 1. Protection of air-environment and climate
- 2. Wastewater management
- 3. Waste management
- 6. Protection of biodiversity and landscapes
- 10. Management of mineral and energy resources



# Data collection and its classification

Mitigation and adaptation expenditures quantify current expenditures and investment as follows:

## Current expenditure

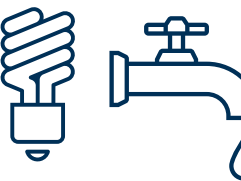
Chapters: 1000 , 2000, 3000



- Wages



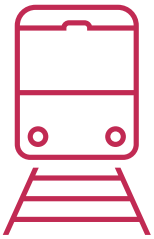
- Materials and supplies



- General services

## Investment

Chapters 5000 and 6000



- Machines and equipment



- Public infrastructure

NOTE: In some cases, factors or coefficients are applied to determine what percentage of the EPE is related to climate change mitigation or adaptation.

# Allocation coefficients of EPE to obtain expenditure on Climate Change

## Typical expenditure:

EPE	Allocation coefficient (%)	Climate Change
Energy resource management	100	Renewable energies
Air-environment and climate protection	100	Low-carbon transport
Protection of biodiversity	100	Afforestation and reforestation
Protection of biodiversity	100	Changes in ecosystems

## Related expenditure:

EPE	Allocation coefficient (%)	Climate change
Other environmental protection	40	Adaptation to floods and landslides
Waste and wastewater management	40	Other climate-related expenditures

# Proposal for presenting mitigation expenditures results (experimental data for the London Group meeting)

( Millions of MXP pesos)

<b>Expenditure related to climate change mitigation</b>	<b>23,330</b>
<b>Renewable energy</b>	<b>12,108</b>
<b>Energy efficiency</b>	<b>4,476</b>
<b>Low-carbon transport</b>	<b>1,563</b>
<b>Afforestation and reforestation</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>Research and development</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Public management</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>4,712</b>
Control, abatement and reduction of pollution	866
Wastewater management	2,335
Waste management	102
Others	1,409

# Comments and suggestions

- **The measurement of climate-related expenditures is feasible.**
- **A functional classification to collect data on climate change adaptation and mitigation is required.**
- **The Environmental Protection Expenditure Account can be an important methodology for measuring expenditure on mitigation and adaptation.**
- **On absence — or as a complementary source — public accounts and/or administrative records may be used to obtain relevant data.**

- **Attribution rates are among the most difficult to determine; international guidance or expert consultation could be necessary.**
- **Some expenditures cannot be clearly classified as either adaptation or mitigation; in such cases, it is recommended to group them under the category “Other.”**
- **If there are availability data, the methodology may be replicated for subnational governments.**

# Questions for the London Group

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- **Is the Classification of Environmental Activities enough for collecting data on climate change expenditures?**
- **Is it feasible to develop a methodological guide for the collection and functional classification of mitigation and adaptation expenditures?**





# THANK YOU!

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